

PAW PAW, MICH., FEBY 8, 1895.

The county Republican convention voiced the sentiment of all residents of Van Buren, regardless of party affiliations, in its unqualified endorsement of Judge Back for the nomination for supreme court justice.

BRECKINRIDGE is trying to add to his disgraceful public record; he engaged in a fist encounter on the floor of the house the other day, but that didn't in the least add to the poor opinion people already entertained of the colonel.

The president and his secretary of the treasury were not satisfied with the tariff bill enacted. They wanted more radical legislation, which would have increased the deficit and bond issues exactly to the extent that it would have decreased the revenues.

MEN of all parties are praising President Cleveland for his determination to maintain the national credit, even if he does have to issue another hundred million of bonds to do it. But the clear headed ones of these same men are thinking further back and severely condemning the president and his party for the policy that has made bond issues necessary or even advisable.

SECRETARY Carlisle says there will be no deficit in the U. S. treasury for 1895. There has been more deficit than anything else in the treasury during the present democratic administration, and we are glad the Kentucky man who is at the financial helm sees clear water ahead; but if his prediction comes true, there will have to be a mighty lively picking up in revenues during the next eleven months.

The usual women's suffrage measure is before the Michigan legislature. When there is some evidence that the majority of intelligent women desire the ballot, and that the wives and mothers who adorn prosperous Michigan homes will vote if the privilege is given to them, the prospect for the enactment of such legislation will be materially improved and the objection to it will be wiped out.

The republican party can be relied upon to pass in the next congress some financial legislation that will give to silver its proper place in our currency system, and at the same time avoid the goldite's bugaboo of a depreciated dollar. While the heresies of the populists as to national finance will receive no serious consideration, the Shylocks will not be permitted to gain any undue advantage or any unjust power over the debtor classes. A safe, conservative rise of silver in connection with gold will be just to all and will work harm to none.

CONGRESSIONAL reapportionment bills in the legislature are as thick as falling leaves in the forest after an October frost. We don't care so much what the provisions for other districts than our own may be, so long as the population is equitably divided and the territory cut into compact and honestly shaped districts. But as to the fourth district, we wish to impress it upon our own senator and representative and upon other members of the legislature as well that the republicans of the five counties in this district are perfectly satisfied with their congressional association and will strenuously object to any radical changing of our district boundaries.

The democrat house has decided the congressional contest against Representative Belknap of the 5th district, notwithstanding the fact that he received more votes than Richardson, the man who fraudulently holds the seat to which he has never been elected, and notwithstanding the fact that the supreme court of the state passed upon the matter and declared Belknap to have been legally elected. The democratic congressmen could not rise above partisanship even for the sake of justice. However, it makes little difference. Michigan will not be misrepresented in the next congress by anyone not legally elected. Her people took care that her congressional delegation should all be backed by republican majorities too large to be impeached, even if there had been a possible opportunity to do so, which there is not.

THE United States wants a bimetallic currency; that is, if this is a popular government where the majority rules, there can be no question as to this fact. The amount of gold is insufficient for a currency basis. John S. Clarkson struck the nail pretty squarely on the head when he said:

"The people will rule this country in 1897. The combined rule of Cleveland, New York bankers and the free traders has been more disastrous to this country, than the civil war. We are going back to protection and prosperity. The talk of a gold standard is a money lender's vision. This is advanced by the man who wants scarce money and high interest. As an object lesson we have 175,000 miles of railway in the United States representing \$11,000,000,000 in value. The securities and interest bearing bonds amount to \$6,000,000,000 in gold bonds, most of which fall due within the next twenty years, and there is not gold enough in the world to meet this one item. Now, how does that look for the single standard?"

It is reported that Mr. Cleveland is about to order another bond issue, this time, probably, \$100,000,000. There really seems to be no other course for him to pursue in the premises. The democrat party, although in full control of the government, has shown itself to be thoroughly incompetent. By its vagaries, it has plunged the country into financial disaster, and brought upon the people untold misery, prostrated industry and ruined business and now finds itself impotent and powerless to lead the people out of horrible pit of misery into which it has so quickly and unceremoniously plunged them. Deserted by his party, the leaders of which are, apparently, irreconcilably divided among themselves, the president has been for a second time compelled to implore the republican party to come to his assistance, but his appeal comes too late. The few remaining days of the session will not serve for the passage of any measure of relief against the factious opposition that exists and is sure to manifest itself in the senate, even were the entire republican vote solidified in favor of such measure. Under the circumstances, therefore, nothing but another bond issue, followed by a special session of the next congress, seems to be available. Should it be, as is anticipated, \$100,000,000, that would be an increase of the bonded debt of the country, in this time of profound peace and what ought to be a time of unexampled prosperity, but is a time of unprecedented adversity, at the rate of \$100,000,000 per year. Few men have a realizing sense of the magnitude of \$100,000,000; men speak of it without comprehending it. In round numbers, \$100,000,000 a year means \$300,000 a day; \$12,000 an hour; \$180 a minute; \$3 a second. This is understandable, and this is the rate at which the democrat party, for the past two years, has been plunging the nation into debt. Nice record, isn't it? Under republican rule the debt was being diminished at about the same rate the democrats have increased it. Which record suits you best? Which party deserves and will receive your vote at the polls? Answer this as a man who loves his country and is desirous to promote its welfare, prosperity and happiness.

## Electric Road Construction.

Something about their Building and their Cost—An Article of Local Interest.

Just at the present time, Paw Paw people are considerably interested in the matter of electric railway construction, and following is an article right in this line that will prove interesting, copied from a recent issue of the *Scientific American*:

At the recent meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers a paper was presented by Mr. C. J. Field, in which he reviews the first introduction of the trolley system seven years ago and its steady progress since that time. One of the difficulties met with in the introduction of the cable and electric road was the condition of the old horse road construction. The first step was the introduction of girder and T rails, which at first were 3 to 5 inches in depth, requiring the placing of the rails on a cast or wrought iron chair or stringer in order to get the depth over ties. This method proved little better than the old flat rail, especially at the joints. The rail mills then undertook the rolling of heavier and deeper girder and T rails, which, at the present state of development, gives us, we believe, a roadbed construction equal to any steam road in the country. The standard today for electric tramway roadbed is 70 to 80 pound T rail, or 70 to 95 pound girder rail, the depth running from 7 to 9 inches.

The special work on track work, such as crossovers, turnouts, curves, etc., has also met with large improvements. Now we have as a standard for this special work the steel rails bent to the form required and surrounded by a mass of cast metal to hold them together, and one company is turning out this special work with the parts welded together, also in steel. The electric welding of rails at the joints when laid is then mentioned. After one winter's test of a road built on this system, 6 per cent of the joints pulled apart.

The general basis of calculation of the horse power required for a tramway system must take into consideration the local conditions of service, grades, curves, etc.; but, in general, 15 to 25 horse power per car in use on the road is the general limit of a well-designed station which will include the conditions for continuous service and operation of the plant. A road of 100 cars would therefore require about 2,000 horse power, which horse power should be divided into say four units of 500 horse power each. The number of units in any station should be the fewest number which will give a safe and economical division of the units, and in a station of this kind four or five units, according to the service and conditions, should be the standard.

The old horse car road in large cities operated at a total cost of from 18 to 25 cents per car mile. One car mile is taken as the standard for operating expenses in our tramway service. The heaviest item in this operating expense was the question of power, and this is where the electric road has made its heaviest gains in the reduction of operating expenses. This item is reduced in power in service to-day to a cost, under general conditions, ranging from 1 to 14 cents per car mile. The relative proportion of operating expenses to earnings in the horse service was from 70 to 80 per cent operating expenses to gross earnings. In electric service we have a considerable increase in our gross earnings over our old horse line, which increase runs from 25 to 50 and even 100 per cent in some cases and the operating expenses being 40 to 60 per cent of the gross earnings. In this operating expense we include all the operating expenses of the road other than the fixed charges.

The cost of building and equipping an electric road is considerable. The standard price four years ago for an equipment of two 15 horse power motors

and the installation of them was \$3,000 to \$3,500. The price to-day for two 25 horse power motors, which are much superior to the former ones, is under \$1,000. This gives us a total cost of a motor car, including car body, truck, motors, etc., of approximately \$2,300. A single mile of roadbed construction, with 90 pound girder rail, exclusive of any new pavement, but including taking up of the old track and replacing of old pavement, about \$7,500 per mile of single track. This makes no allowance for special work. Overhead-line construction for one mile of double track with iron poles, feeders, etc., \$4,000 to \$5,000 per mile; with wooden poles, about \$3,000 or \$4,000 per mile. Steam and electric plant for direct-connected vertical compound condensing plant—for steam plant, \$50 to \$55 per horse power, and the electrical, \$20 to \$25 per horse power, making a total for steam and electric plant, \$75 to \$80 per horse power. As a general summary, we have for the total cost of the equipment of the electric line road including power plant complete, buildings, car house, cars, equipment, track and overhead construction, \$20,000 to \$25,000 per mile of single track, according to the varying conditions of different cases.



COLLARS AND CUFFS that are waterproof. Never wilt and not effected by moisture. Clean, neat and durable. When soiled simply wipe off with a wet cloth. The genuine are made by covering a linen collar or cuff on both sides with "celluloid" and as they are the only waterproof goods made with such an interlining, it follows that they are the only collars and cuffs that will stand the wear and give satisfaction. Every piece is stamped as follows:



If anything else is offered you it is an imitation. Refuse any but the genuine, and if your dealer does not have what you want send direct to us, enclosing amount and stating size and whether a stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair.

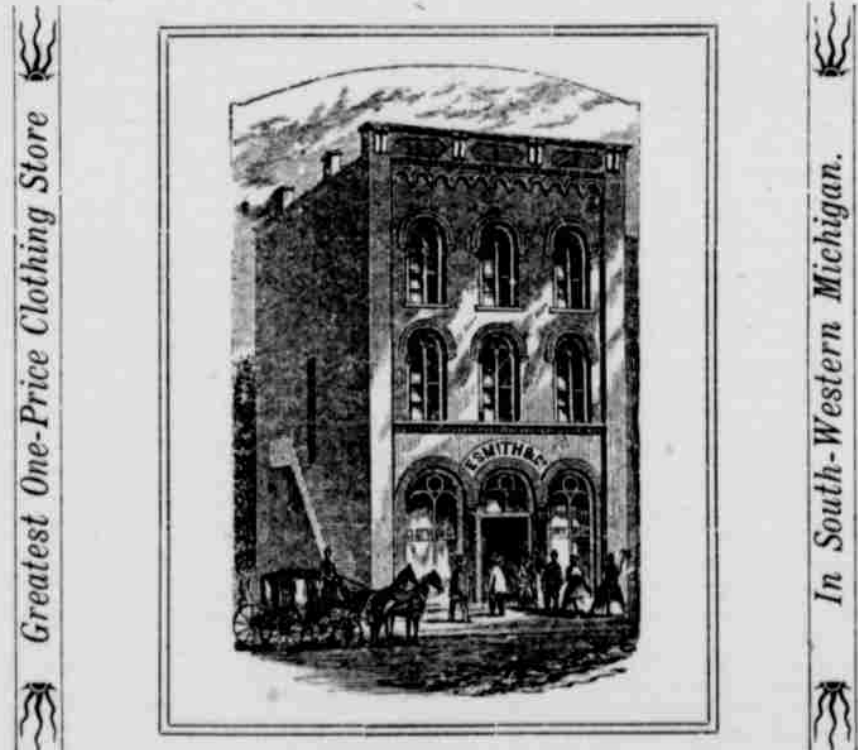
The Celluloid Company,  
427-429 Broadway, New York.

E. SMITH &amp; CO.—CLOTHIERS.

## At the "Whaling" Success

—OF—

E. SMITH &amp; CO.



We have set the muse to work on the  
"Great Whale Sale Spring Opening" of Clothing  
And hope to have a "whale" story that will  
Fittingly celebrate the occasion very soon.

The verse-maker thought that he was played-out on rhymes, but  
by looking through the beautiful Spring Line of

## Clothing and Furnishing Goods!

We are receiving daily he absorbed enough real poetry to inspire him for the next five months.

Whenever the poetic pulse gets feeble we just have him revel for a while in the artistic atmosphere of the LONG BRICK STORE, and he has to wrap his head in a wet towel to keep his temperature down to 104°.

WRITE! Why it will make anybody write. It will enable any poet to write verses for such a big "Whale Sale" as PAW PAW'S LONG BRICK STORE.

## Card of Thanks.

We wish to publicly thank the friends who so kindly assisted us at the time of the death of our mother.

PERRY BENTLEY,  
AMELIA BENTLEY,  
MRS. LOIS HATCH,  
MRS. MARIA NILES.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS.**—State of Michigan, County of Van Buren.—Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for said county, on Saturday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1895, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William C. Niblack, deceased, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, in the village of Paw Paw, in the village of Paw Paw, on Saturday, the 24th day of May, and on Monday, the 5th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated February 4th, A. D. 1895.  
BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit for the County of Van Buren.—In Chancery.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of the American Bank, Dwiglins, Starbuck & Company, for the benefit of creditors.

On reading and filing the petition of Napoleon B. McKinney, the assignee under said assignment, accompanied with his final account, and praying for reasons set forth in said petition, that a day may be assigned for the hearing of said account, and that it may be examined and allowed, and compensation as assignee fixed and determined; that he may be directed by this court upon what basis the claim of William C. Niblack, collector of the Columbia National Bank, should be paid, and what dividend said claimant is entitled to; that he may be further directed as to what of any set-offs, it is his duty to allow certain creditors of said American Bank, who are also creditors thereof, to be paid out of said set-offs, and as to the disposition to be made of certain notes in his hands claimed to be worthless; that he may be further directed what dividend shall be paid by him to the creditors of said American Bank out of the funds in his hands belonging to his said assignor, and that upon the payment of said dividends, his trust may be closed; that he may be discharged therefrom, his bond cancelled, and his sureties released from the obligation thereof, and that such other and further relief may be awarded in the premises as to the court shall seem to be meet and right and in accordance with the statutes of this state regulating voluntary assignments.

Thereupon, it is ordered, that the sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1895, at the opening of court on that day, be and the same is hereby appointed for the examining and allowing of said account, and the hearing of said petition, and that all creditors and other persons interested in the matter of said assignment are required to appear at a session of said court then to be held at the Court House in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be allowed, and why the relief prayed by said petitioner in and by his petition should not be granted, and why the said assignor should not be discharged from the duties of his said trust, his bond cancelled, and the sureties therefrom released from further obligation.

And it is further ordered, that the said Napoleon B. McKinney give notice to all persons interested in the matter of said assignment of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *True Northern*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

And it is further ordered, that said Napoleon B. McKinney give further notice to the persons interested in said assignment of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by mailing to the post office address of each of the creditors of said American Bank, Dwiglins, Starbuck & Company, and to L. C. Fyfe, the attorney of said William C. Niblack, a copy of this order, together with notice of the amount claimed by him for compensation as assignee and for his disbursements and expenses, at least ten days before said hearing.

Dated February 4th, A. D. 1895.  
GEO. M. BUCK, Circuit Judge.

## ALL KINDS OF

## JOB WORK

DONE AT THIS OFFICE

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1886, by Cora A. Alger of Waverly, Van Buren county, Michigan, to Francis W. Sellick, Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Van Buren county, Michigan, on page 507; And whereas, said mortgage was duly assigned to The Paw Paw Savings Bank of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Michigan, by the said Francis W. Sellick, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1888, and which assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Van Buren county, Michigan, on page 507; And whereas, said mortgage was duly assigned to The Paw Paw Savings Bank of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Michigan, by the said Francis W. Sellick, on the 6th day of March, A. 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